## A PLANTATION COMEDY.

PART L

BY FORE CHANDLER HARRIS. Charten, 1894, by Jost Chardler Starrie

The Post Office at Panola was not by any means the most attractive place in the little Its door and its two windows opened toward the south, and the sun shone in its face all day long. The tavern, older than the town itself, had advantages as a lounging place, and then there was the shade of the big china trees at the brick store opposite, to invite those who had nothing to do but to gossio gloomily about the pelitical situation, which,

n 1899, was about as bad as it could be. Nevertheless, there was always some sign of Hie in the neighborhood of the Post Office, When animation seemed to be suspended in ether parts of the town, there was always some movement, however slow or languid or ndifferent, at the particular place, which was, in one sense, the point of contact between Panola and the entside world. At some time during the day a large majority of the male population found its way to the Post Office, and if it did not go inside it stood in the street and stared at the board on which the ingenious Postmaster displayed the letters of those who found it inconvenient to pay box rent. This was a habit that even those who I ever received a letter had fallen into. Some of them made it a point to be present when the mail came, waiting until the Postmaster had called out the addresses on all the letters; and during the day they would go back and look carefully over the board, as if hunting for a letter. of tape ran transversely across this board. Where the lines crossed they were caught with a brass tack, and in the squares the letters were placed, one corner of each letter being held by the tape. It was a neat and ingenious invention, and saved the Post-master a great deal of trouble. Those who were expecting a letter had only to run their eve over this b ard instead of asking questions. If they found a letter there, they could call for it. If not, they could put their hands in their pockets and go away whistling, and usually this was what happened.

There was a grosery store next door to the Post Office, and the Post Office itself was merely the annex of a little store, in which (on allimi ed scale) pretty much everything was kept a housewife could call for. If there was ever any rivalry between the grocery store and the Post Office stere nobody ever heard of it. The grocer bad a larger trade than he wanted, considering the lack of per capi a cirsulation in the community. Being a philosopher, he merely smiled when there were signs that the Post Office store was temporarily more popular than his. On the other hand, when his trade became brisker than that of his neighbor, he would look up at his sign and threaten inwardly to take it down' And the sign was a large and heavy one, too, for it bore the name of James K. P. Woodruff.

One day in the latter part of June (the year was 1889) Mr. Woodruff, sitting in his front door, noticed a larger crowd than usual around the Post Office. "If it's mail time," he said to himself, "the sun's gone wrong." Looking a little more closely, the crowd resolved itself into ball a dozen boys, white and black, and a roung man, a s ranger to Mr. Woodruff. The young man wore a d-rby, a coat that would have hung loose like a blouse but for the cloth belt with which it was caught, and trousers that were much too large for him if the style in Panola went for anything. In his beit a little hatchet was caught, and in his hand he carried a rod, on the end of which was a small net. The stranger would have attracted the attention and interest of Panola in any event, for he was a handsome young fellow, apparently as full of life and spirit as a boy; but his strange garb brought around him, as nigh as their shyness would permit them, a little group of idle boys.

Their attentions did not embarrass the young man in the least. He went into the Post Office apparently to make some inquiries, came out again, examined the letter board carefully, and then walked up and down in front, as if reflecting over something. But his abstraction was t so deep that he falled to see Mr. Woodruff bow to him as he passed before that gentleman's door. He bowed in return and paused. 'At what hour does the train arrive?" he

About half past two," replied Mr. Woodruff, "if it don't stop along the way and let the passengers pick blackberries."

It is an accommodation train," remarked the young man, smiling at the other's joke, ch was as old as the rickety railroad itself. Jesso!" said Mr. Woodruff dryly.

"I was at Hillsborough yesterday," the young man remarked, "and sent my luggage around by Atlants and Macon. I preferred to

walk through the country." Twenty-two miles by the big road," said Mr. Woodsuff, as if talking to himself. If I was to lip out an' try that trick. I'd be trimbly in the hams for a week or seeh a matter. You don't look it: I'll say that. You don't come from about here. I reckon ?"

No," replied the young man emiling, "I come from Boston." Humph!" grunted Mr. Woodruff with just the faintest symptom of a frown. Then his face cleared up. "Boston! Sid Claby's first wife came from Boston, and she was a likely

yoman-a mighty likely woman."
He turned and went into his store. The young man went to the letter board and looked over it a second time and then sauntered slowly toward the tavern, fellowed at a respectful distance by the little white boys

and negro-a.
Mr. Woodruff was soon called out of his store again. A fat and motherly looking woman had driven up in a buggy, out of which she climbed with some trouble and a good deal of grum

Make Old Kit held her head up honey." she said to the boy whom she left in the buggy. "Make her hold her head up. She'll be a-barkin' the trees terreckly. Where's old Silas Woodruff? I lay he's back in yonder takin' the last thrip from some poor erectur. She lifted up her voice so that Mr. Woodruff

was compelled to hear her.
"Why, Mrs. Fiacannon!" he exclaimed.coming forward. "How do you do? How have you been? Why, I thought you were at Heru-"How do you do? How have don's all this time, and here you come driving in with old Kit as large as life and twice as Barura.

"Well, I tell you now," Mrs. Fincannon replied, "rour Aunt Crissy ain't so mighty well but what she's been lots better. I've been at Bushrod Herndon's two year off an' on, an I'm on my way there now. My ole man's been allin', an' I've been home to see about it, but it's more the fidgets than anything else. Lord! those men! I hadn't been home a week before Bushrod Herndon sent for me, post

dime howdy these days before you have to kiss it good-by. But I lay it sticks fast enough when Siles Woodruff gits his fingers on it; it sticks tell he can git acquainted wi' it." Well, ma'am," said Mr. Woodruff affably, " I

don't, as you may say, fling it out of the door. I give it shelter. You'm. I give it shelter."
"I'll be boun' you do!" exclaimed Mrs. Fincannon. "If I was a shinplaster, no matter how ragged I was I wouldn't ast nothin' better than for some wind to blow me in that door there. I'd be picked up an' nussed an' coddled day an' night. Well, git out the paper collars. I jest know," she went on, lowering her voice, "that Bud'll be so proud he can't stay on the

ground skeercely."
Mr. Woodruff selected the collars that he thought would fit the bey in the buggy, and wrapped the box in a nest parcel. Give Gon. Herndon my best regyards," said Mr. Woodruff, politely, as Mrs. Fincatnon turned to go. "and tell him to drop in to see

turned to go. "and tell him to drop in to see
me the next time he comes in town."
"What for?" she asked.

The question was such a blunt one, and Mrs.
Fincannon looked so serious that Mr. Woodruff was just a trille flustered.
"Well, ma'am er just for the sake of old
times, you know."
"Tut, tut, Bliss! You can't fool your Aunt
Crissy. It's about them accounts you want to
ac bushrod Herndon; now ain't it?"
"Well, ma'am, you know times a in'teasy, and
business is jusiness. But the general's accounts in this store ain't worrying me. I tell
everybody that Gen. Bushrod Herndon can
get anything in this store, money or no
money.

The stars above!" cried Mrs. Fincannon.

get anything in this store, money or no money."
The stars above!" cried Mrs. Fincannon, "You tell ever body! What call have you got to tel ever body! What call have you got to tel ever body?

Mr. Woodruff was embarrased. He had been unexpectedly run into a corner. He pulled off his hat, ran his fingers throug, his hair, hemmed and haved, and finally broke out:

Dog take it, ma am: I don't tell everybody. Tou pick up my words and stick em at me sideways. Beasley was in here, day before yesterday, taking about huying up the General's accounts, and I told him they were just as good in my hands as they were in his."

Beniah Beasley? Mrs. Fincannon asked.

Identically: the same man," answered Mr. Woodruff.

What's that scalawag got to do wi' Bush-

specified to seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to put itself in the part of the seek in a large way to be a large

peared.

The thot get out of sorts. Silas," he said. "It don't pay. I've tried it. There's nothing in it nothing whatever." Mr. Beasley stroked his beard, and held his head sidewise.

That's so, Colonel, responded Mr. Woodruff. But women—well, women'll peater a man if he can be peatered. I don't knew what on earth would become of the country if they all had as long a tongue as Aunt Crissy Fincanago."

Lordi those men! I hadn't been home a week before Bushrod Herndon sent for me, post haste. I brung Bud along to carry old Kit and the buggy back, and I promised him fathful I'd buy him a paper collar. Nothin' 'li de but he must have a paper collar. I declare! he's inabout bestered me to death on account of that paper collar. He seed Slim Jim Simmons with one of 'sm on, an' sence then I hain't heard nothin' but paper collar! I'd as lief he in torment."

"What size does the roung man wear, Mrs. Fincanson!" inquired Mr. Woodruff in a businessilke "ax.

"He hain't never wore ness rit," responded Mrs. Fincanson." If you sell 'em by the size than't much bigger'a his mammy's thumb."

"We don't sell 'em by the size ma'am." Mr. Woodruff explained. "They are worth 15 cents a box, and they are dirt cheap at that I woodruff explained. "They are worth 15 cents a box, and they are dirt cheap at that I woodruff, as if she expected him to retract his rack statement in rozard to the origin. I wonder that a lite money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money, I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of the money. I'd be tellin' you a lied of

the niggers and I'm with the whites. Ton stand there I stand here—four foot anart, according to the tape line, but we couldn't be further apart in politics if the deep blue sear rolled betwixt us.

"I know—I know, Silas Woodruff," exclaimed Mr. Beasley, with a quaver of indignation in his voice. I wouldn't give a map of my inger to be any closer to you. You are trotting after the same old crowd that led you into a quastmire and turned you lones. Don't worry yourself about my politics when I tick business. If you don't want to sel, those Herndon accoupts say so. Keep them."

"Well," said Mr. Woodruff, "It's just like I tell you. Your money's as good as anybody else's money, but I don't ear how much Gen. Herndon owes me. I was in his company, then in his brigade, and then in his division, and I haven't anything in this store that he can't come and earry off, money or no money, I hear you've been buying up his accounts all around town. Now, I don't want him harasses."

"Very well. Silas," remarked Mr. Beasley blandly. "You use a cood many words for an old business man. Two would have been enough.

"All right," said Mr. Woodruff, "I'll make out the accounte, but I'll be danged if I don't out the accounte out I'll be danged if I don't

enough."
All right," said Mr. Woodruff, "I'll make out the accounte out I'll be danged if I don't hate to sell 'em to you!"
"I'm not compelling you," remarked Mr. Beasley dryly. "Gen. Hernden will be able to benefit by the Homestea: act before long. If all your creditors take the homestead you'll have to take it, too."

Mr. Beasley walked out of the store and stood by the door. He was not an ill-favored man by any means, but his eyes seemed to be set just a trifle too close together, giving him an appearance that a lively mind might describe as foxy or sinister. He had a way of twisting his beard around the orefinger of his left hand, putting it in his mouth and holding it there. At such times he had a somewhat fercelous appearance. But otherwise he was a very pleasant-locking man, and could make himself very agreeable whan he chose.

He had married his cousin's widow, and as the cousin's name was beast sy, the widow and her daughter Susy did not have to make any change in their names. Mrs. Bensley was a niece of Gen. Herndon's wife, and the Horndons and all the rest of her kin were bitterly opposed to her marriage with Benluh Bensley.

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can give me some information. Do you happen to know of the Maxwell-Eustace Company?

"Why, yea," replied the young man. "First and last. I have had a good deal to do with that firm."

Mr. Beasley at once grew enthusiastic. "To be sure, to be sure! Well, sir, they're got a mighty big case here if they only knew it—a mighty big case. Yes. sir! A ten-thousand-dollar mortgage that calls for the biggest plantation in this county."

"Why, this is interesting." said Mr. Otis: and, in fact, it was more lateresting to him than Mr. Beasley could bossibly imagine.

"Yes, sir!" Mr. Beasley went on, producing a slim lift a menerandour most that had seen service. "He mortgage was recorded right at the beginning of the war. It is recorded as a trust deed, but there is a money consideration back of it, and this reduces it to the plain terms of a mortgage." Mr. Beasley felt and looked very wise as he spoke, it is legal fore cozed out of him to easily that it made his face glow and his fingers tingle. "Les sir: in law it is nothing but a plain, every-day mortgage. The statute of limitations was supended during to war, and didn't begin to run axisist this debt until our tiommonwealth was erreshabilitated, namely, last year. In aix months more the deat with he dead, and our flosten friends will be out of pocket a big blantation—the finest in the county."

"Why that dobt must have been contracted during the lifetime of—of Mr. Maxwell, the founder of the house. The business was sold write the interest of the house, and store the successive may be a firm in his hand.

"Frecisely so," said Mr. Beasley, nodding his head vigorously.

By this time the Postmaster had sorted out the istures and stood in the window, holding them in his hand.

"Why was the other party to the contract?"

Mr. Otis linguired.

"Gen. Bushrod Herndon!" called out the Postmaster in the tone of an austioneer.

"Bung!" exclaimed Mr. Beasley, the said Mr. Herndon! Why, I've heard my Hy he heard of that name before." said Mr.

"Precisely so," said Mr. Beasley, nodding his head vigorously.

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"Who was the other party to the contract?" Mr. Otia inquired.

"Gen. Bushrod Herndon!" called out the Postmaster in the tone of an austioneer.

"Bang!" exclaimed Mr. Beasley, throwing up his hand. "He made me jump, he called the name so pat. Bushred Herndon's the man.

"Herndon. Herndon! Why, I've heard my I've heard of that name before, said Mr. Otia.

"Oh, yee!" responded Mr. Beasley, "He's a mighty big man in war—a mighty beer man in peace, he business, sense-broud stuck-un." If the first pulled and present the man was according to the man to be carrying on a posterful correspondence."

"Beniah Forseiche, Equire," called the Postmaster. His intomation of the name was accommand and giggied. As the Fostmaster.

"As the start of the name was accommand and giggied. As the Fostmaster." Percetore, pay de walter wid dis avec and divide de champagne won't some time heart and provided the postmaster. His intomation of the name was accommand the start of the party. Percetore, pay de walter wid dis avec and divide de champagne with him."

An interesting letter from the "Ulsterman of 1776"

pronounced it there were three rhymes in the name — Beniah Beavinh, Esquish.

Mr. Beasier yat his letter, and sat on Mr. Wordruff a steps to read it.

Two newspapers came for Mr. Otia, but he did not open them. He held them in his hand and walked up and down along the presence of a sloswalk. The name of Bushrod Herndon, his classwalk. The name of Bushrod Herndon, his classwalk in the rather talk of Bushroud Herndon a thousand times, and he was thinking now whether it were rest to approach Mr. Heanley and coless that his real name was Appleten Oils Maxwell, and thus, by a word, put an end to the mortgage scheme. But there were other considerations. Suppose that this money on which the mortgage of deed of trust was based had been loaned to den. Herndon, by Eustace, Maxwell and the of the sweets of the aswell of the sheet of by the stars Maxwell individually. That, would put another face on the matter. The deat would then be a part of the aswell of the new firm, and it was worth inquiring into the new firm, and it was worth inquiring into the new firm, and it was worth inquiring into the new firm, and it was worth inquiring into the new firm, and it was worth inquiring into the new firm, and it was worth inquiring into the new firm, and it was worth inquiring into the new firm, and it was worth inquiring into the new firm, and it was granted that his boying him out of it. He decided, therefore, to investigate matters before taking snylody into hie confidence. As to his name he argued that it was nobody's business whether he used all, or a part of it among strancess.

There was a smile of satisfaction on Mr. Beasley's face as he rose from reading his letter. It was not a long document, but he had read it over a dozen times. Briefly, the Eostace Maxwell Company, shippers and important of the firm of he had down in the had been for no wan years the honored haal of their house, was no more. In his document, but he had read it over a dozen times. Briefly, the Eostace Maxwell in the firm of the debt on which the Horndon

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHIMMIE FADDEN THEATS MR. PAUL

Mr. Paul Returns the Compilment with Re-sults Unfortunate for Two Willie Boys. "Fay, you know me friend de barkeep? Well, he's no dead tough mug from de Fort' ward, but he's right people. Sure; he's just

as right people as dere is on de Bow'ry.
"Well, I meets him de odder day and he tells me he ain't going to barkeep for anodder mug no longer, 'cause he has bought a drum of his own what he's going t'run. He says t'me, saya he. 'Chimmie,' he says. 'I'm going to open me own drum on Friday,' says he: 'not for public trade till Saturday, but just to a few gents who has never done me wrong and I wants t'see der . faces open willout dere shoving de price acrost de bar. See?" "I told him he'd copped me off straight, and

I would be wid him if Mr. Burton had no use for me dat night, and I could make a speak from de Duchesa. Den I says t' him could I fetch a friend, and he says 'any friend of my friend, on your life,' he cays. See? Ain't be right people?

Say, what do you tink I was tinking of Mr. Paul. Dat's right. Mr. Paul often says t' me dat he's stuck on de Bow'ry, and he dered would I fetch him wid me any old day when I was just haprening t' be going dere. "So de next time I seen Mr. Paul I asks Lim would be like t'chase along wid me t' de open-

ing of de drum of me friend de barkeep. says wouldn't me friend spoil his drum if he opened it. He was just putting up a front dat he didn't know dat on the Bow'ry de right name for a joint is a drum. If I had de front of Mr. Paul I'd run an elevator up it so as folks could get onto me. I was easy on dat he was kidding me, 'cause I'il give you de in town what knows de Bowr'y better dan Mr.

eave he. I've heard you talk like dese Williehoys when you was kidding Maggie de housemaid.

"Bon he says: 'If I introduces you to any
of lesse Willies I wants you t' talk like dem,
and do it wid a straight front. See?' Dem's
ale very words he says i' me, and den we goes
in, and all de walters near breaks dere backs
bowing us t' dere tables.

"Well, we takes seats, and all de muge what
was tr wing green mint into dere faces begins
piping me ike dev never could get dere eyes
shut again, 'cause most of dem knowed whe I
was wid, eseing me on Miss Fannis's carriage
when I usler ride on de box, well, pre tr
acon two of dem comes over to our tables and
gives Mr. Faul de sore arm handshake. Don't
you know what dat is 'Dat's de handshake. Dien't
you know what dat is 'Dat's de handshake like
you was trying t' keep de sun out of your eyes,
sure.

"As dey was salling over to us, Mr. Faul
says dat dey ware bote working him hard for
a invite to his racht party, and after de handehake he introduces dem t' me, on de dead
ievel, like I was one of dem, see.

"At first dey kinder giggied and chuckled,
like dey was having some fun wid dere aelfa,
but Mr. Faul stared at dem till der tumbled,
and des he asks dem would dey join us in a
bottie.

"De joined us, hard enough, but it was like

OURSTIONS BY SUN BEADERS.

I have no idea that you will publish the foregoing in Tor firs, and have noted for many years that you cated in the fresh on all decasions. I shall continue to read Tax Nurs.

In view of the fact that we have printed his two letters, we submit that the Untermenthe calls himself "American" this time-is ungrateful and somewhat of pretargateful, as he pretargateful, as he has never given his own name, but hidden behind a pasudonym. He deem't deserve to have his interprinted. We can only hope that, if he really is an American, he is a "degenerate onn of a nobje sira". As to estering to the Irish, we try to tell the truth, regardless of whose head we may hit in deing so.

I would like to ask you through the medium of your funday paper a question about naturalization caper. The clerk in the Federal mouth who made them out told me that I would have be give him \$1.00 per them. I did not have that much mouse at the time, seither did I think that they would cost anything. I said to him, I not then a one situation representative and average of No." Now, sir, I would like very much to know whether that is really the case or not to. B. S.

W. B. A. Isn't what a constitutional right? To get naturalization for nothing? Certainly it isn't. The congress shall have power \* \* \* to exhibit an uniform rule of naturalization." Is what the Constitution says about it; and "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein hier reside." We don't know how the clerk made out \$1.00 but undoubtedly be would have told you had you nated from the is entitled to 10 cents for every each administered, 25 cents for every acknowledgment taken, 20 cents for a name the seal of the court, and 13 cents a foint for a copy of a form ment. We think you is have to pay the money if you

In reference to allens inheriting real estate in this

In reference to allens inheriting real estate in this State, Mr. H. R. Fallett refers us to chapter 207 of the Laws of 1805, reading as follows:
Section J. Any person who would otherwise answer to the description of heir or devices of a person win, at the time of he death, was a citizen of the order of the chapter or take from each estate shall be entitled to where or take from each estate and device any interest in real presents of the order of the little same and order as if he was himself a villen of that the same effect as if he was himself a villen of the little same of the chart shall be a non-resident anen and the fact that a be a non-resident anen and the fact that any person otherwise qualified to take hold, ellow, coursely transmit and device any interest in real property attacked in the count is a non-resident and made in prevent his laws of the definition of the fact of the property of the court of the count is a non-resident and and the prevent his laws of the definition of the fact of a some person there when he can be shall be derived by degree of the court of the fact that are shall take effect immediately.

This weems to be an important act, in that it does This serms to be an important act, in that it does away with eschedia. We take it that there was a "nigger in the wood pile" when it was passed. We

thank Mr. Pollett for calling our attention to it. As to the surrender of Charles I, to the English Par-

As to the surrender of tharies I, to the English ParHament, a friend writes:

The sum of faction) was endoubledly given by the
Parliamentarians to the Senten army for the surrender
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the control of the senten of the senten army for
taken by the Senten and the facility evidence with
their protended deleasy I to make the estimator and
have ment of arrent appear a quite different transaction from that for the deliver of the king's person
that common sense requires that they would be regarded as one and the same. The finally, it is evider, the sum army the same are the same
to the same of the same of the same of the same
and the king, would never have parted with so considtravies sum. " Thus the Norther nation underwer and still underso for such grievous stains are
not essili where off the represent of selling ther king
and betraving their Prince for money."—Hume's Ha-

Kentucky in 1889, the year reported in the census of 1889, grew about five times as much tobacco as Virginia; but the latter seems to have led in manufacturing. In that year, or, rather, in the decal year ending June 80 arettes. Kentucky used 16,422,084 pounds of teat tubacco, Virginia used 51,277,040, and Kentucky produced 19.507,677 pounds of manufactured tobacco to \$5.054,028 pounds produced by Virginia. No your friend seems to be wrong in his assertion.

1. Please give the proper definitions of the words ill and sick. Is eliher preferable to the other? 2. Which is the mire correct to use—Weish rarebit or Weish rabbit? 3. And why?

1. The Century Dictionary says this: "see and a are generally words for being positively out of a healthy state. \* \* There has been some tendency in England to confine act to the distinctive sense of 'nauscated.' but in America the word has continued to have its original breadth of meaning, as found in the Rible and in Shakespeare." Not has not continue everywhere to have its original breadth of meaning but as a whole, the Century's comment is true. Weish sabbit. A Because that is the only real nan for the delicasy which one cate at night.

Please inform me what composition the Governmen This is the formula used by Government: Slack half a bushel of good stone lime in boiling water, keeping it covered while slacking: strain and add half a peck of sait dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish whiting one pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix all together and stand for several days. Keep in a kettle; heat it when needed for use and ap ply as but as possible with a special brush.

1. Did not President Grant promptly veto a bill adverse to the resumption of epocle payments in 1875.7 2. Were not Sherman and Sherdan raised of the rank of General by Grant immediately after his first election in the Presidency 7. 3. Has not the rank of teneral been held only by Washington, Grant, Sherman, and sheridan 1. 1. Grant vetoed the inflation bill on April 22, 1875; it had reached him a week previously. 2, Sherman was made General and Sheridan Lieutenant-General on March 5, 1869, as soon as Grant had become Pre-

When was the building at 1 Broadway exected—the one older than the present building? When was it torn down? W. O'D. The building you mean was erected in 1789, to be the President's house; but it was not completed until after the seat of Government was removed to Philadelphia in 1791. The house was used later by the State as the Governor's mansion. It was torn down in 1880 to per

Mrs. Hosbling, the wife of Col. W. A. Rosbling, the chief engineer of the bridge, assisted greatly in carrying out the work. Col. Resbling was broken down by calmon fever, and could not leave his house; but his wife acted as his assistant, so that the work of con-

Has any other State than New Jersey a Court of Changery ! Channery! Malacus. Unless constitutional amendments have altered matters, there are chancery courts in Alabama, Dela-wars, Florida, Mississippi, and New Jersey. We think that the Mississipps Constitution of 1890 has abolished the chancery in that State.

Some two weeks ago I sent a note to Tun Suw asking for the meaning and derivation of a Greek werd used in one of its editorials. No reply was made. How is this? Two from thirteen leaves eleven; in eleven weeks our Pennsylvania friend may get his answer: possibly

Mr. Flyns died of cholers in this city June 23, 1849; Mrs. Flynn, a tragedian, died in October, 1851.

Is there a book called Bartlett's " Familiar Quota-There is such a book; the ninth edition is now on the market. Strange to say, you can get it at a book store, the most unlikely place in the world to find a book.

Can (or may) a person say "weman" and not "lady," and yet keep within the bounds of respect for the Te-mals sex?

A 500 Machants in Manona intends, Why not? Are not even in a jors and colone is man? R. Withgel.-P. T. Barnum died on April 7, 1801.

F. C. S .- No Democrate voted for the Sherman bill in J. H. Chrder.—The twentieth century will begin on Jan. 1, 1901. D. A. F .- You'd better see a law yer before you draw your will.

your will.

H. H. A.—The architecture of Trinity Chapel in West W. F. E.—The war riots, as you call it, the draft ries as it is called generally, occurred in July, 1803.

Madies Aret.-A man who has served a term to J. S.-By the expression "the merchant marine" sant all vessels not public vessels or mun-of-war.

A C S.-The Lafayette Theatre in Laurens street built in 1836 and was destroyed by fire on april 11, 1829. C. A. A. - A train leaving New York at S. A. (New York time) and reaching Chicage at S. A. M. (Chicage

time) takes 26 hours. G. E. A .- You are first county twice removed to your first sonain's graudobild. Grandobildren of first evenius are third counties to one another, and your countr's child is your first counts on engremored.

Old Soldier.-The War Department has not published a list of the Medal of Lioner man in work form; but Gan. Y. F. Bedenbough published in 1886. through the Futname, a list called "Unuis Sam's Medal of Manor." figis is probably what you have in mimdPROP. ROSCHER OF LEIPPIG

The Remerkable Scholar Who Was Catted the Nester of Pattient Economy. Wm. Roseher, who died in Leipsic a week ago Monday, was one of a vanishing group of great German students. He was a contemporary of Savigny, Bluntschii, Bau, Eanke, and the last of the Niebuhra, all of them long since gone to the reward of the faithful servant. Of the men who with him made the golden age of Germany's histories and scientific scholarabip, not half a dozen remain, Curtius, Mommson, livensen, and Helmholtz still live, but each has finished his work, has gathered his honors, and has relinquished his tasks to the hands of the young or generation.

-Roseb-r is known on the Continent as the father of the historical school of political economy. Germans always call him the Nestor of political economy. He was 77 years old, and had been a professor just balf a century. He was a Royal Saxon Privy Councillor, a dector of philosophy, jurisprudence, and political economy, and the possessor of namerous stars and crosses which signified the good will of however, had little to do with his tame, for, as the Germ as say, only flood, fire, or sudden death snables a man who passes a lifetime in a university to a bid them. Rescher could have built his reputation in either philology, history, or political economy, for he left the university with unusual honors in each, but he chose political economy. He founded and nurtured the his-

torical school of political economy, and worked for it unremittingly tea hours a day for tifty years. It would require columns to tell just what the historical school is, for Roscher him self filled, four volumes of some 800 pages each in explaining it. His cree | might be summar ized roughly, however, in the statement that he believed in reasoning from historical facts to theories in political economy, and not from theories to historical facts, as he accused Smith's and liteardo's followers of doing. To laymen he was wont to explain als views somewhat after this sirle: "Every county has its pecular history,

What is good for one may be bad for another; what helps one may harm another. It is out of the question, for instance, to try to fit the same tariff p iley on all countries, roung and old. You might as well try to dress all the men, boys, and boy babies in the worst with

suits of a single size." There is no exaggeration in saying that, before he died, Roscher converted half the civilized world to his creed. His four tulky volumes were translated law every language spoken and read by civilized man. They became the Bible of thousands of professional scholars throughout the world. They rought to him pupils from Japan, China, Egypt, Mexico, Brazil, be Inited States, and every country in Europe. not even excepting Servia, Bulgaria, and Turker. His class room, the largest in the universi y building on the Augustus Platz, wa- a rendezvous for students of all nations. Men from Toki . New York, Yokohama, Chiengo Paris, Cairo, and Moscow touched clows as ther took notes from his lectures. A generation ago his pupils could be found in the civil service and universities of all civilized parts of the globe. In Germany they monopolized the chairs of political economy. They became almost as powerful in German polices as they were in German schools. They took the field against the free traders early in the seventies, converted Deputies and Ministers, not excepting the old Chancellor himself, drove the most stiff-necked of their enemies from the ministerial seats. and under the leadership of Prince Bismarck, eventually upset the old order and won the

day, in their famous fight for a protective tariff

in 1878 and 1879.

Since Adam Smith no other writer on political economy had accomplished such far-reach-ing changes in economic life, yet Roscher remained the soul of modesty. I met him in 1885, when his fame was at is height and 1885, when his fame was at i.s height and when he was treate; with almost slavish reverance by the people of Leipsic. He might then he seen every pleasant afternoon at 4 o'clock walking on the broad circular promenade in the middle of the city. He was a equatry, bandy-legged figure with a slight stoop, and e as walce; had peered through hooks until they seemed to have stuck fast far out in their sockets. He stepped along quickly, but unevenly, holding a book in one hand and occasionally rubbing his short, white side whise here with the other. Not a student who had attended his lectures escaped his sight. Even the irechman who had appeared in his class room for the first time on the presering day was recognized with a bow and solie and a lifting of the l'rivy Councillor's tight little hat. Ro-cher always walked, or, deepi ethe completeness of his success in his profession, he was still in the modest circumstances or the German professor and had no horse. He did not receive the salary of a New tork Police Justice; probably his income from his four bulky volumes—the first one is now in its twentieth edition—and from subscriptions to his lectures far ex seded the small sum that came to him from the university fund. His home was a bright, roomy, second-story flat facing astrip of green a short distance from the museum. There he received his visitors from all parts of the world. After his own countrymen, Americans and Englishmen were his favorites. He could read ten languages, and could speak five, including Latin and Greek, but, of all his necomplishments with foreign tongues, his ability to speak English was the source of his grestest pride. He talked English and American history. He had gathered a vant deal of information as to the habits of daily lite in the United States, although he had never crossed the Atianti. It is very a infleant, he had gathered a vant deal of information as to the habits of had never crossed the Atianti. He passed a vant davant davant daward has never through his political economy, and h when he was treate! with almost slavish reverance by the people of Leipsic. He might

seizes his money or receipt, and then runs out, and the next man steps into his place at the desk. Ice, gentlemen; time is money there."

Roscher's German pupils were always properly entertained by his descriptions of such remarkable experiences in English banks, for in Germany the banking business is conducted with the deliberation of a State Ministry. Cashing a check or depositing money at a bank in there an act not to be undertaken to inconsiderately nor to be executed too rashir. In do either properly a man must have ten or fifteen minutes at his disposal, must exchange greetings upon on ering and leaving the suffice, and in the long interval must sit, hat in hand, is one of the chairs provided by the cank for persons who have such important business to transact with it.

Peap to the harshness of the criticism with which he and his pupils were loaded by the English professors, hoscher had a very soft place in his neart for Englishmen, and, even academically, he had few sharp works for any of them, excepting James Mill, the holifold economist. His description of their work was:

The father words interval was had sharpened his faculties for contraversy; but he rarely left them slip over his tongue in public, daily those who had mat him in private life knew of his ability testah with word. Among the sludents he was all charify and contest, it grieved him decept to see his pupils he suitents of the perils of graduation, but in German, as elsewhere many students loss the suitents he was all charify and contest, it grieved him decept to see his pupils heading the suitents he was all charify and contest, it grieved him decept to see his pupils heading mate of the perils of graduation, but in German, as elsewhere many students loss and botstering testing decrease, no matter how towerful the boosting and botstering testing the first him beek to his home much of their disampointment and chaggin.

Also how could you do it, my dear sir "be eating the man and his penitance on the perison of the perison of the perison of

appointment and chagrin.

Ah how sould you do it, my dear sir?" he aid to a rouing Fruncian who called upon him in penitence one ay in lost after a pluce ing. You should resily have more consideration for us old men. I new could we enjoy life it all our papils caused us so much sorrow?

Like almost every great German, Koscher was deeply religious in his own way. He did

not care much for the so-called doctrine, athough he had read much theology at he read much theology at he read much of about everything. He cited the Bible as he would cite the "Wealth of Mailtons." With God's help," were the first words in the preface to the first withme of his System. I shall finish this work is four volumes. In his hum life Roscher was as kind and sentile as he was among his purplic. A person looking into Roscher's books on the first time is ansounded by he overwhelming evidences of minute research. First sertion contains a general statement in cases in int. This statement filis perhaps only a third of a page, while the other two-thir late dilled with historical researches attentions through history and other literature far beyond the beginning of the Christian era vites filied with historical researches attention fit anybody, at I steptical, ever asks fines roborate a single premise or conclusion. If anybody, at I steptical, ever asks fines the side of his nose and quote historians in an unknown, line from Thusydides and Tooling of the first of his nose and quote historians in an unknown, line from Thusydides and Tooling of the first of his nose and quote historians in an unknown, line from Thusydides and Tooling of the late of his nose and quote historians in an unknown and me lieval writers never was known to risk a second inquiry of this find, for looker and sand, who as attoement is corroborated by So-and-so, eags, "Ac.

Hoscher and was more middless, whose statement is corroborated by So-and-so, eags," Ac.

Hoscher and was known and proper to his late, a high deak at which he was known he has a law deak at which he was a statement is corroborated by So-and-so, eags, "Ac.

Hoscher and sand which he was a statement is corroborated by So-and-so, eags," Ac.

Hoscher and sand sand he was a statement is corroborated by So-and-so, eags, "Ac.

Hoscher and sand sand hould have lighted his colline as a large surplier the midmint oil which he was not companions to the last of his life, and shoul

PRESIDENTS WHO ARE DICIATORS. The Ylews of a Rondornslan Refugee Who There is a thoughtful politician among the

erations.

refugees from the republic of Honduras who reached New York a short time ago, soon after the revolution which put an end to the domi-nation of President Vasquer. "The innumerable revolutions in the Spanish-American republics," he says, "are mainly due to the fact that the Presidents of all of them possess measure of power which ought not to belong to any citizen of a republic. President Vasquez, who recently fled from Honduras to save his life, was a dictator: President Ezeta, who escaped from Salvador a few days ago, was a dietator; President Barries of Guatemaia is a dictator; so is President Zelaya of Nicaragua, and so also is the President of Costa Rica. Each of these republics is nominally a constitutional Government; and in the case of each of these Presidents there was a pretence of an election; but in no case does the Constitution stand in the way of an ambitious Executive, and the elections ought to be called conspiracies. The same thing may be said of nearly all the republics of South America. The first President of Brazil, Dendoro da Fonseca, exercised dictatorial powers until driven from office by revolution, and his successor, Peixoto, has not taken warning by his fate. The authority of the President of Uruguay is almost as autogratio President of Uruguay is almost as autocratic as that of the Czar of Russia. Under the Government of Chill, as under that of other republics of the south, the President appoints the intendents of provinces and the officers of departments: he commands he military forces and controls the country's diplomacy. The Presidents of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia, and Paraguay constantly domineer over their republics of or a fashion that would not be tolerated for a mongent in the Urited States. In Argentina, as in Venezucia, the President must act with more circumsposetion. It is absurd to speak of a republic ru ed by a despot; yet that is what can be seen in most of the countries of Spanish America. When one takes account of the condition of the insases of the people there it is hard to see how a change for the better is to be brought about. The constitutional Government of Mexico, under President Diaz, has been very successful for many years; but there are few Spanish-American politicians who possess the pacific and liberal genius of Porficio Diaz.

"I am of the opinion," said the Hondurasian refuges who was interviewed for This Sun, that there will never be an end to the conspiracies, civil wars, and revolutions that forever distract Central American until either Mexico or the United States shall do something for the maintenance of peace, order, and liberty there. The rich resources of t at part of the world are wasted by pettry dictarors who ought to be outlawed; they are land pirates, and should be subjected to the fate that has befallen the pirates of the seas." as that of the Czar of Russia. Under the Gov-

Minety-six in the Family.

From the St. Law Globe Democrat BIRMINGHAM, Ala. June 9.—There is a settlement called Rodentown, near Collinsville, in De Kalb county, this State, which has one family consisting of ninety-six soule. Mr. Walth Roden is one of the cidest citizens in the neighborhood. He is 77 years old and his wiln is 14, and they have been married fifty-nine years, and are the parents of nine children, all of whem are living except one; they have sixty-nine grandchildren and seventeen greaters and all the state of th exty-nine g. andchildren and seventeen great-grandchild en. They are a happy and pleasant old couple, and every voter in the family will east his vote for the Populistic tieset at the time of election.

NOTES OF THE JEWS. become a Jaw in order to marry a Jewsea. A Jewish writer says that the bridefroom will doubtless be an ornament to the house of Israel, but he ought to have secured the girl before subjecting himself to the rites f Judaism, as there once was another Christian who underwent the ordest of becoming a Jew, all for the sake of a Jewess, by whom he was jitted afterward. There are now between fifty and sixty Jewish fami-

lies at the settlement of Woodbins, N. J., where both farm work and factory work are carried on through the help of the Hirsch fund. Upon that part of the 5,000 acres of land ourchased for the colony which has been brought under cultivation vegetables and fruits are grown this year. There are three factories in which the younger people are employed, and there are shops, common schools, and an agricultural school. A number of very nide cottages have been built in the fown, while beyond it the land has been divided into thirty-acre farma. The recent reports from Woodbine

sured the editor of this paper that he was of Jawish de-cent, and pointed to his nose as evidence, to say nothing of his being named Abraham. There is no doubt that Lincoin's nose would have carried him into the most orthodox synagogue in the world." The editor of the American bracide in doubtless aware that President Lincoln was a Kentuckian of a humorous turn of mind.
If he ever told anybody that he was a Jew, he kept the secret from his mother and father.
For some years the Hon. filmon Wolf has been ex-

gaped in making a list of the Jews who enlisted in the Union and the rebel armies during the civil war. He has the names of 0,000 on both sides, from Walon-General to private. In an address on the subject which he recently made in Richmont he said! Yea Virginians may feel particularly proud, because in the tist there are over 160 Jewish soldler from your Size, more than twenty of whom were third on the field, a large number wounded, and some especially commended for bravery. From other partiess of the South the number who served was equally large, comparatively. In fact, the number will reach, it aggregate, 3.000 names."

The Jawa of this State are desirous that the Constitu-The Jawa of this fact are desirons that take account it into a lowering and the second of their holy day. "The Convention," says the Moreo Jowns, "sugst to address use? saviously fo the consideration of the question of securing by the guarantee of a Constitutions provision. The right of the Jawa to observe as their fabbuilt the seventh day of the west, as commanded in the little, and to labor the seventh of the Jawa to observe as their fabbuilt the seventh day of the west, as commanded in the little, and to labor the other six days of the week as similarly sajouned. All who conscientionals observe the seventh day as the Sabbath should again as formerly under the laws of and a retire of from pury duty and exempt from the service of civil professor, and from attendance a court on Saturday, and should be allowed with at me estation to pursue their regular business or pursual on all other days, provided by so doing on randar they do not interfers with the due observance of the day by

others.

The rabbinizal directors of the Jewish Hospital at Jerisal and of spiritual promotion to those who proved denations: "A slowed domains of To frame will procure a prayer for the salvation of his soul for the years on the auniversary of his death. If the date amounts to 160 frames, the same will be done by we foot-fearing and learned men. For a gain of 200 fearing a prayer will be said daring the inferime of the greet avery behind half hely day, and after his death every day for tweive months Kaddish will be said by a pro-man, and ten plous men will learn blishnaloth and set Kaddish ten years on his anniversary. For a site of 100 france the same privilege will be granted a addition, isn scholars will calebrate the anniversers the same manner as atsied in No. 7. for twenty yea-fer a gift of 1,000 franca three actionity and p-man will do as before the Sraitweive months and anniversary he observed in the same manner in twenty-five years. On the even of the new manner Blud and Nham, God-Fearing men will be sent to be western wall of Solomon's Tampie to pray for the bear